

Administration Report

1963-1964

**MANIPUR
ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT
FOR 1963-64**



**FOR THE YEAR
ENDING THE 31st MARCH, 1964**

**PUBLISHED BY
GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR**

**From
Akham Langol**
Sagolband Morang Leirak Machin Imphal

MANIPUR
Annual Administration Report

FOR 1963-64

FOR THE YEAR
ENDING THE 31st MARCH, 1964

PUBLISHED BY
GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, MANIPUR.

CONTENTS

I.—Introduction.	—	1
II.—Revenue Administration.	...	3
III.—Law and Order.	...	4
IV.—Imphal Jail.	...	6
V.—Judicial Administration.	...	6
VI.—Legislation undertaken and Laws Extended.		7
VII.—Excise Department.	...	8
VIII.—Co-operative Movement.	...	9
IX.—Agriculture	..	12
X.—Fishery.	...	14
XI.—Forest Department.	...	15
XII.—Industries	...	16
XIII.—Education	...	18
XIV.—Medical and Public Health	...	29
XV.—Public Works Department.	.	31
XVI.—Community Development.		34
XVII.—Mamrupur State Transport.	...	36
XVIII.—State Transport Authority.	—	38
XIX.—Imphal Municipality.	...	39
XX.—Schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes.		39
XXI.—Employment Exchange.	...	40
XXII.—Statistical Bureau.	...	40
XXIII.—State Trading	...	41
XXIV.—General Financial Position and Taxation Measures undertaken.	...	42
XXV.—Taxation Department.	...	44
XXVI.—Weights and Measures.	...	44
XXVII.—Settlement	...	45
XXVIII.—Publicity	..	45
XXIX.—Government Press.	...	47
XXX.—Registration Department.	...	47
XXXI.—Dairy Development	..	48
XXXII.—Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Department.		48

Manipur Annual Administration Report 1963-64

INTRODUCTION

The Union Territory of Manipur is an insulated, hill-girt, geographically distinct unit of the country. The border hills form themselves into parallel rows with altitudes varying from 3,000 feet to 10,000 feet above the sea level and covering over 90 per cent of the whole surface area of 8,628 3 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Nagaland; on the east and south by Burma, and on the west and south-west by the Cachar and Mizo Districts of Assam.

2. The Territory is divided into two distinct zones—the valley of Manipur consisting of Imphal town, Imphal East, Imphal West Bishenpur and Thoubal Sub-Divisions, and the hill region includes the sub-divisions of Mao-Sadar Hill, Ukhrul, Tephroupal, Churachandpur, Tamenglong and Jiribam. The valley is mainly inhabited by Murtois, and the hill areas by different tribal communities amongst whom the most important are the Nagas and Kukis.

3. Situated between 93.33°E, and 94.83°E and 24.53°N and 25.68°N, the Territory has a pleasant and salubrious climate depending upon the elevation. The rainfall varies from 56 inches to 160 inches a year. The rainy season is from April to October and the temperature varies from 0°C to 40°C.

4. The natural resources of Manipur have yet to be fully investigated. Limestone is used mainly for local lime-burning industry. Recent investigation by the Geological Survey of India indicates that a large lime deposit is available in the Ukhrul area and that there is possibility of a cement factory of 100 tons per day capacity. Most forests are of mixed type and timber value is comparatively low. Bamboo is plentiful. The area under Reserved Forest is only 4.5 p.c. and that under protected forests is 9.9 p.c. The rests are unclassified forests. Therefore the income from forests constitutes only 14% of the total revenue. This is due to inaccessibility, uneconomic technique of extraction and management and *jhuming*.

From

Akham Langol

Secretary, Moirang I Chak Machin, Imphal

5. The total population of Manipur is 7,80,037 according to the 1961 Census figures. The density of population per square mile is thus 90. The valley with 66 per cent of the total population and 8 percent of land area, has a density of 747 per square mile whereas in the hills it is 33. The population in Manipur is almost entirely rural.

6. Agriculture is the mainstay of the people and 83.4 per cent depend on it. As the cadastral survey of the valley has not completed, land utilisation cannot be correctly ascertained. Little is known about the hills. Of the 44,900 acres in the valley, about 50 per cent is under cultivation, about 8 per cent area is not available for cultivation, and the rest consists of culturable waste, pastures and fallow land.

7. The means of communication in Manipur are not yet satisfactory. A large part of the Hill area is inaccessible. There are no railways. The road development schemes are all in progress. Difficult-terrain, non-availability of skilled and unskilled labour, difficulty to obtain materials, and disturbed conditions in the tribal areas, are the main problems impeding the progress of the programmes for road and other development works.

8. The Government of the Union Territories Act, 1963 came into force in Manipur from 1st July, 1963 and the Manipur Territorial Council Act, 1956 ceased to operate from that date. 80 elected and 2 nominated members of the former council constituted Legislative Assembly. There is a Council of Ministers consisting of three Ministers including the Chief Minister. The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Assembly were elected on 22nd July, 1963. Shri M. Koireng Singh is the Chief Minister, Shri A. Daiho, Finance Minister and Shri S. Angou Singh, Development Minister. The Government is assisted by a Secretariat consisting of a Chief Secretary and six Secretaries including one for the Assembly Secretariat. Shri R. B. Saksona, I.A.S. continued as the Chief Secretary.

Shri Baleswar Prasad, I.A.S. took over the Office of the Chief Commissioner, Manipur on 18-11-63 from Shri J.M. Raina.

9. Manipur is one District Territory. There is one Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate for the entire area who is assisted by one Additional Deputy Commissioner and by one Additional District Magistrate.

10. Shri T.N.R. Tiрумалpad continued as Judicial Commissioner till Shri Rajvi Roop Singh took over charge from him on 24-9-1963. Shri M.H. Khan continued as District and Sessions Judge.

II—REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

The Union Territory of Manipur having a total area of 8,628.3 square miles is treated as a single District for the purpose of Revenue Administration and is placed under one Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate. The whole Territory is divided into 10 Sub-Divisions, 6 in the hills and 4 in the plains with one Sub-Divisional Officer in charge of each Sub-Division. The Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate is assisted in the discharge of his duties by one Additional District Magistrate besides two other Additional Deputy Commissioners who are directly in charge of Community Development and Tribal Welfare Departments. The survey and settlement of Manipur was under one Additional Deputy Commissioner-cum-Settlement Officer.

2. **Land Revenue collection**—The following amounts were collected as Land Revenue, Hill House Tax, Grazing Tax and Fisheries Revenue during the year :—

	Demand	Collection	Outstanding
Arrear	17,18,360.87	6,28,476.00	10,89,884.87
Current	14,20,721.64	4,61,368.87	9,56,352.77
	<u>31,39,082.51</u>	<u>10,92,844.87</u>	<u>20,16,237.64</u>

The actual amount credited into the Treasury was Rs. 14,58,611.08 paise only. The excess of the actual credit over the collection represents the sum collected in March of the preceeding year but credited in April, 1964.

3. **Low income group housing scheme**.—A sum of Rs. 400 lakhs was allotted by the Government for distribution as loans under the scheme in the year 1963-64. The entire amount was utilised and disbursed to 171 persons.

4. **Land Improvement and Agriculture Loans**.—A sum of Rs. 4.50 lakhs as loan including Rs. 1.50 lakhs for horticulture under the provision of the Agriculturists' Loan Act 1884 and another sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs as loan for Land Improvement and Pisciculture under the provisions of the Land Improvement Act 1888 were spent. As a measure of decentralisation, the Sub-Divisional Officers have been given power upto Rs. 2000/- in each case.

5. **Manipur Backward Classes Loan** — A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh was allotted for loan and disbursed to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes under the Punjab Backward Classes Loan Act 1957 extended to Manipur.

6. **Notified Areas** — There were 8 Notified Bazaars in Manipur prior to 1963-64. For the development of these Bazaars and another two Bazaars declared as Notified Areas the Government sanctioned a sum of Rs 80,000/- as contribution. The Notified Bazaars were developed by providing bazaar sheds and sanitation including drainage.

7. **Relief to Sufferers of Natural Calamities** — (a) A sum of Rs. 7,290 00 paise and 52 maunds of rice, 2 maunds of dal, 2 maunds of salt and 2 tins of K oil were distributed to people rendered helpless by house burning.

(b) 117 maunds of rice, 33 maunds 20 seers of dal, 7 maunds of salt, 8 tins of M. oil, 5 tins of K oil worth Rs 3,668.45 paise were distributed to the flood stricken people of the valley.

(c) There was shortage of rice in Jiribam and Tamenglong Sub Divisions and the Government distributed a total quantity of rice of 22,638 maunds 35 seers 12 chl at subsidised rate of Rs. 18.00 per maund.

III—LAW AND ORDER

Law and order situation in the valley area was normal but it was not so in the hill areas due to the activities of Naga hostiles.

Naga goondas continued to collect funds, recruit and kidnap persons. They attacked a few Security posts and two Police Posts and the Karong bridge, an important bridge in the Dimapur-Imphal Road, the National Highway was partly blown up. This bridge was however soon put back in order with the cooperation of the army.

A gang of Naga goondas crossed to Burma on their way to Pakistan during the first part of December 1963.

A gang of NHGs returning from Pakistan with arms and ammunition passed through Burma near Manipur border during the month of March, 1964 on their way to Nagaland.

Ukhrul, Tamenglong, Mao, Maram, Churachandpur and Jiribam Sub-Division continued to be disturbed areas under the Armed Forces (Assam and Manipur) Special Powers Act, 1958.

Radi Gaidelu and her followers still continued to be underground.

Political.—8 C P I leaders who were under detention for their pro-Chinese activities were released from detention on 4-12-63.

Communal

Baite National Covenant Council:—Tunkhopum Baite, leader of the Baites whose demand was the formation of an Independent Chinland is still underground. He occasionally circulated leaflets for his demands to tribal leaders to win them over to his side.

Crime Situation—2,010 cases were reported during the year under report. Details of which are—Dacoity 20, Robbery 26, Murder 14, Rioting 177, Burglary 216, Theft including cattle lifting cases 472, other offences under I. P. C. 573, Excise Act 168 and Public Gambling Act 86, Rice smuggling 3, other offences under Special and Local Laws 138.

Strength and Training of Manipur Police:—2 Jemadars underwent training of the platoon commander's course, 4 Havildars in the Platoon Weapon's course, 4 L/NKs in the Assistant Instructor Basic Course, 2 NKs in the D and M, NCOs' course, 1 Havildar, 1 R. M. in the Equipment and Boot repairs course, 1 Jemadar in the Armourer Refresher's Course, 2 L/NKs in the Armourer Basic course and 2 Havildars in the Central Schools of Weapons and Tactics. These Trainings were received in different army institutions.

1 D. S. F., 8 S. Is, 3 A. S. Is, received training in Platoon Commander's Course at Dergaon; 14 S. Is, in P. T. C. Barrackpore, West Bengal; 1 S. I. in C. D. T. S. Calcutta, 1 A. S. I. in Weapons and Tactics at Indore and 2 Constables in the Armourers at E. M. E. Centre Secunderabad.

Fire Brigade—Fire Brigade attended to 56 calls. 2 of the Fire Service personnel were sent out for training in the Sub-Officers Course at the National Fire Service College, Nagpur.

Radio Organisation—16 Wireless Operators were sent to West Bengal for undergoing training. A training class was also started by this organisation and a batch of four was trained. During the year, five Grade II Wireless Operators were sent to the Director of Co-ordination for Grade I course.

10 stations (static) were on air in the interior of this territory. Besides, foot and vehicular mobile stations were sent twenty times during the year for law and order purposes.

Collection of Fire Arms, etc.—The collection of arms is as follows :

1.	.303 Rifle	1
2.	Jap Rifle	4
3.	.88 Bore Revolver	1
4.	Jap Pistol	1
5.	S. B. M. L Guns	16
6.	L. M. G. Body group	1
7.	L. M. G. Barrel	1
8.	S. B. M. L Gun Barrel	1
9.	Ammunition of different types	393
10.	British Handgrenade	12
11.	2" Mortar Bombs	6

Home Guards

(a) *Valley area*—A training staff consisting of one Gazetted officer and 30 Training Instructors had so far trained 1360 Home Guards in 10 centres of the valley area. The target was raised to 1900 during the year under report and hence some more centres are to be opened.

(b) *Hill areas*.—So far 100 Home Guards had been trained in the hill villages.

IV—IMPHAL JAIL

110 prisoners were trained in various trades during the year under report viz. Weaving, Spinning by Ambai Charkha, Carpentry, Sewing, Toy-making, Bamboo and Cane works and Tailoring. One M. E. School and one Hindi School up to the standard of "Parichoy" of the Rashtriabhaya Prachar Samity Wardha continued functioning as usual. A Canton for the prisoners continued to function and a Radio Set with microphone was operated daily as usual to facilitate the prisoners in getting up-to-date information. The scheme for giving wages to the prisoners introduced in this Jail with effect from the 1st March, 1963. The congestion in the Imphal Jail is being removed by opening Sub-Jails at Sub-Divisional Head Headquarters. 2301 prisoners were admitted in this Jail and a sum of Rs. 3,10,118.15 Paise was spent during the year under review. Film shows were shown at least once a month for the prisoners in the Jail compound.

V—JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

The Court of the Judicial Commissioner is the highest Court of Manipur. It exercises the same powers and has the same civil and criminal jurisdiction as

From
Akham Langol
Sagolband Moirang Leirak Machin, Imphal

1. High Court, Appeal from the decisions and orders of this Court lie only to Supreme Court

2. The Civil and Sessions Courts comprise of four Courts viz. (1) one court of District & Sessions Judge, (2) one court of Additional District & Sessions Judge, (3) one court of Subordinate & Additional Sessions Judge and (4) one court of Munsiff with their head quarters at Imphal

3. The Criminal Courts in Manipur consist of 34 Magistrates including one District Magistrate and the Additional District Magistrate

4. Statement of cases showing arrival, institution, disposal and pendency during the year under report in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner and the Civil and Sessions Courts and all the Criminal Courts subordinate to it are given below.

CIVIL COURTS

Year	Name of Court	Arrival	Institutions	Transferred	Disposed	Pending
1963-64	Judicial Commissioner's Court	116	222	X	216	122
do	District & Sessions Court.	118	477	62	354	179
do	Additional District & Sessions Court	110	71	X	115	66
do	Subordinate Judge-I	140	152	X	165	127
do	Munsiff	390	352	1	233	513

CRIMINAL COURTS

Year	Name of Court	Arrival	Institutions	Transferred	Disposed	Pending
1963-64	Criminal Courts	2991	4514	1443	3544	2548

VI—LEGISLATION UNDERTAKEN AND LAWS EXTENDED.

(a) The following Acts have been extended to the Union Territory of Manipur during the period from 1st April 1963 to 31st March, 1964.

1. Bihar Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1960 (16 of 1960)
2. Court Fees Act 1870 (7 of 1870)
3. Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899)

As in force in Assam

(b) No legislation has been enacted by the Parliament for this Territory during the period under report.

(c) (i) The Manipur Appropriation Act, 1963 (Manipur Act No. 1 of 1963). The Manipur Appropriation Act, (No. 1) 1961 and the Manipur Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1964, have been passed by the Manipur Legislative Assembly and received assent of the President.

(ii) Amendment to the Assam Sales Tax Act, 1947 as extended to Manipur.

(d) The Government of Manipur has also framed the following Rules & Regulations during the period under report.

- (i) The Manipur Municipal (Publication of Notice of Assessment) Rules, 1963.
- (ii) Amendments to the Panchayat Raj Rules, 1961.
- (iii) Amendments to the Motor Vehicles Rules for Manipur, 1951.
- (iv) The Manipur Land Improvement Schemes Rules, 1963.
- (v) The Administrator's Rules for the Manipur Legislative Assembly.
- (vi) The Manipur Municipal (Registration of Dogs) Rules, 1963.
- (vii) The Manipur Food Stuffs Dealers Licensing Order, 1964.
- (viii) Amendments to Minimum Wages Rules, 1961.
- (ix) Amendments to the Manipur Co-operative Societies Rules, 1959.
- (x) Amendments to the Manipur Opium Rules, 1962.
- (xi) Amendments to the Manipur Trade Union Regulations, 1956.
- (xii) Amendments to the Motor Vehicles Rules for Manipur, 1951.

VII—EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

The Deputy Commissioner, Manipur was in charge of the Excise Department as Excise Commissioner during the year under report.

Cultivation of Ganja and distillation of country liquor had been banned since the year 1958. Nearly 5,08,659 wild ganja plants were destroyed. There were two Excise outposts functioning at Jiribam and at Sekmai to check smuggling of ganja and illicit distillation and sale of liquor by scheduled caste people. In the Territory there was one 'Foreign' liquor 'OFF' shop for public and three canteens for military personnel. During the year under report 21,472.76 litres of foreign liquor and 931.26 litres of beer were imported. The total revenue realised from foreign liquor was Rs. 9,685.75 paise. 4,336 litres of spirit was imported and a sum of Rs. 750.00 was realised as revenue. 990 grams of medicinal opium were supplied to the licensed kavirajas for preparation of medicine.

72 cases of ganja and 176 cases of liquor were detected by the Excise staff. The total collection was Rs 10,447.75 paise as against Rs. 15,600.25 paise of the previous year.

VIII—CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

The Industrial Co-operatives were placed in charge of one Assistant Registrar separately. There were 5 Assistant Registrars including one for the hill areas and 55 Inspectors and 10 Auditors to assist the Registrar, Co-operative Societies.

During the year under report a Committee with the Development Minister as Chairman and important leaders of the public and Heads of Development Departments as members was constituted to expedite the recovery of crop loans.

Advancing of crop loans were reviewed and credits were now given only according to the needs and repaying capacity of the loanees. 25% of the loan sanctioned by the Manipur State Co-operative Bank Ltd. was given in the form of fertilizers in the valley and 10% in the hill areas.

More effective control was put on the working of the existing Societies as a result of which the share capital of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies, which stood at Rs 5.21 lakhs in 1962-63 rose to Rs. 6.01 lakhs by the end of 1963-64. The share capital per society came to Rs. 2,140.00; average loan per member to Rs. 52.00; average deposit per society stood at Rs. 1,100.00; average working capital per society came to Rs. 7,700.00 and average membership per society stood at 101.

Preliminary survey to analyse the position of the societies was carried out.

To cater the need of the people in respect of Consumers' articles at reasonable price, one wholesale Co-operative Society and 20 Primary Consumers' Co-operative Societies were organised. The Societies started functioning from February, 1964. It was found useful in holding the price line and making the quality products available to the consumers at reasonable price.

A comprehensive programme for deputation of the officers for training was drawn up for getting the existing staff trained. During the year under report one officer was deputed for training in Labour Contract Co-operative Societies, one for Industrial Co-operative Societies and another in Senior Officers' course. Besides, 4 employees of Co-operative Societies deputed for pilot course in Industrial Co-operative Societies at Kalyani. Two Officers were deputed on foreign service and two Inspectors to Andhra University for postgraduate training in cooperation.

The Department organised study tour of non-official members. One team consisting of 10 representatives of societies went on study tour in Manipur and Assam. Two representatives of the Manipur Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd, and the Manipur Apex Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd. were

deputed to study the working of the important Co-operative Societies in Madras, Andhra and Maharashtra.

A 3-day camp was organised for the members of the Farming Co-operative Societies. A seminar-cum-camp of the representatives of the societies of the tribal people was also organised. The department implemented non-official education scheme for educating the members and office bearers of Co-operative Societies on Co-operation. The scheme was pushed through the Mampur Federal Co-operative Union. The Government contributed Rs. 32,000.00 to the Union for this and the Union gave training of the following personnel:—

(a) Office bearers	42
(b) Managing Committee members	829
(c) Members and potential members	2449

Activities of Agricultural Marketing Societies were intensified effecting improvement in the turnover as well as in the number of societies.

Total amount of turnover stood at Rs. 10 lakhs. 94 Societies did the effective business in service and supply functions.

The Manipur Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd. continued functioning with a paid share capital of Rs. 33,000.00. The number of primary members stood at 94. The society in addition to marketing of handloom products inside and outside Manipur, took up the work of procuring yarns from the mill for supply to member societies. The turnover of the Society amounted to Rs. 10.88 lakhs during the year under report.

The Manipur Co-operative Training Institute continued to provide training to the employees of the Co-operative Societies. Each trainee was given a stipend of Rs. 40.00 per month and lump sum amount of Rs. 60.00 in form of T.A. per session. The duration of the course is six months.

Kangla Fruit Preservation Co-operative Society Ltd. was the single institute which took up fruit processing. The Government contributed a share capital of Rs. 15,000.00. The Manipur Co-operative Publishing Society Ltd. was a new venture. The Government gave a subsidy of Rs. 2000.00.

During the year under report 21 industrial Co-operative Societies and 97 non-industrial Co-operative Societies were registered raising the number of Co-operative Societies to 1001. The following statement shows the progress of the Co-operative Societies in Manipur.

Sl. No.	Type of Societies.	1962-63	1963-64.
Non-Industrial Societies.			
1.	Agricultural Credit Societies	231	271
2.	Non-Agricultural Credit Societies	51	51
3.	Agricultural Non credit Societies.	39	41
4.	Co-operative Marketing Societies.	5	5
5.	Non-Agricultural Non-Credit Societies.	119	133
6.	Consumers' Societies.	50	64
7.	Farming Societies.	20	37
8.	Fishing Societies.	30	33
9.	Supervision Union.	10	11
10.	Apex Bank.	1	1
11.	Federal Co-operative Union.	1	1
12.	Housing Co-operative.	—	1
Total		557	649
Industrial Societies			
1.	Processing Societies.	84	90
2.	Weavers Societies.	103	112
3.	Other Industrial Societies.	143	149
4.	Spinning Mill.	1	1
Total		331	352
Grand Total		888	1001

The Registrar, Co-operative Societies was functioning as the Registrar General of Money Lenders under the Bombay Money Lenders Act as enforced in Manipur. He also worked as the Registrar of Trade Unions. During the year under report 175 Clubs and Associations were registered under the Societies Registration Act 1960 which brought the number to 383. 11 Trade Unions as existed in the last year were functioning.

During the year under review, the department incurred the following expenditures :—

(a) Non-plan Expenditure (Pay of establishment, etc.)	Rs. 1,65,750.00
(b) Plan. (i) State Plan.	Rs. 2,82,000.00
(ii) Under Centrally sponsored scheme.	Rs. 3,53,000.00
(iii) Tribal Welfare Scheme.	Rs. 95,000.00
Total	Rs. 8,98,780.00

Special attention was given to the development of Co-operative movement in the hill areas. 5 more Inspectors in addition to the Extension Officers Co-operation in the Blocks were put for looking after Co-operative Societies in the hill areas. The number of Co-operative Societies in the hills stood at 301 including 66 industrial Co-operative Societies.

The department took up strong measures for the recovery of outstanding crop loans. 1170 cases were inquired into and disposed of. The decrees were reduced to Co-operative demand certificates and sent to Revenue Department for execution.

Manipur State Co-operative Bank.—The bank continued functioning. Various measures were initiated to strengthen the resources of the bank and to improve its business. A separate department was created in the bank to cater the needs of the industrial Co-operative Societies. To advise the bank in financing the industrial Co-operative Societies an Industrial Financing Sub-Committee consisting some of the Directors of Bank and the Secretary (Industries) to the Government of Manipur and the Director of Industries was formed. The total deposit commanded by the bank stood at Rs. 17,77,000.00.

The Manipur Apex Co-operative Marketing Society continued to function as an apex institution of all the primary agricultural credit societies and primary marketing societies. It had a total membership of 201 and dealt in agricultural commodities. It was appointed as sole distributor of chemical fertilizers and agent for procurement of paddy.

IX—AGRICULTURE

Rice Research Station.—Varietal-cum-manurial trials of 'Phouren' and 'Moirang-phou' paddy were conducted. Varietal trials of 10 upland short duration paddy varieties viz. BAM5, PTB10, AC 503, W689, CB11, SLO16, W593, Benibhog, SLO92 and AC1424 were conducted. Yield trial on 3 green manuring crops was conducted. Varietal trial of 2 hybrid maize varieties—Ganga Hybrid No. 101 and Ganga Hybrid No. 1 was conducted. Varietal trial on red arhar and white arhar was conducted. Trial of three wheat varieties of NP718, NP710 and NP792 was conducted.

Agricultural Education.—3 B.Sc. (Agri.) students came out successful. 3 serving officers were deputed for post-graduate training in agriculture.

Improved Agricultural Practices and Double Cropping.—5532 acres under Japanese method of paddy cultivation, 8450 acres under double cropping were

laid out A competition on paddy and maize was organised. 2327 cultivators participated in paddy competition and 1020 cultivators participated in maize competition.

Horticultural Development.—In the Western Zone 15,823 different varieties of fruit plants and 720 cashewnut seedlings were distributed to the intending growers, 1175 different varieties of fruit plants and 8973 pine-apple suckers were purchased for planting in Government Progeny Orchards, 12753 plants of guava, citrus and apple were propagated by air layering, budding and grafting. 51 kgs. of different fruit seeds were sown in the Nursery. 8 kgs. of different vegetable seeds were sown in the nursery for distribution to the farmers. 30,635 vegetable seedlings were sold to the public. 60 kgs., 620gms. of different vegetable seeds were sown and 6770 vegetable seedlings were grown in government orchards.

In the Eastern Zone 443 apple plants, 290 plum plants, 434 bedana plants, 10 sapota plants, 100 gms. of papaya seeds, 26 litchi plants and 2½ kgs. of apple seeds were procured and planted in the progeny orchards for future propagation and fruit production as well. About 340 kgs. of different varieties of vegetable seeds were procured and distributed to the public and grown in the government farms. Some seeds of cape goose berry and tinda were introduced for inducing cultivation of them. 10551 apple grafts, 60 plum plants, 566 bedana, 40 sapota plants, 76 litchi plants and ½ kg. of papaya seeds were distributed to the public.

Out of 15 mali trainees admitted in the previous year, 5 continued their studies and came out successful of the final examination.

Plant Protection.—58 hand operated sprayers, 17 hand operated dusters and about 36 M. tons of pesticides, fungicide and other plant protection chemicals were distributed at 75% subsidised rate. 1150 mds. of seeds were treated against soil and seed borne diseases. 8600 acres were brought under various plant protection measures.

Local manurial resources.—A compost preparation competition was organised on award of rewards. 68,000 tons (approx) of compost were prepared under departmental guidance. 1,000 acres (approx) were brought under green manuring.

Introduction of Improved Agricultural Implements.—250 mould board ploughs, 110 maize shellers, 71 Japanese weeders, 273 hand rakes, 16 hand pumps, 10 cultivator-cum-seed drills, 7 paddy threshers, 15 seed dressing drums were distributed at 50% subsidised rate.

Fruit Preservation Factory.—7027 lbs of orange, lemon and pineapple squashes, 1502 lbs of jams and jellies orange, peach, plum, pear and guava

etc., 2487 lbs of pineapple rings and peas in brine were prepared. 2130 lbs of orange, lemon and pineapple juice were preserved for preparation of squashes and cordials.

Seed Multiplication and Distribution.—887 mds of foundation seeds and 2000 mds. of certified seeds had been distributed to cover an area of 5,774 acres under pure improved seed.

1,072.20 mds. of foundation seeds of paddy have been produced against the target of 1,000 mds in the three seed multiplication farms.

Distribution of Chemical Fertilizers.—114 M. tons of ammonium sulphate, 41 M. tons 500 kgs. of urea, 41 M. tons of calcium ammonium nitrate, 48 M. tons of ammonium phosphate, 3 M. tons of muriate of potash and 63 M. tons of super phosphate were collected. 117 M. tons 820 kgs. of ammonium sulphate, 19 M. tons 800 kgs. of urea, 17 M. tons of calcium ammonium nitrate and 55 M. tons 800 kgs. of super phosphate were sold.

Fertilizer Trials.—14 M. tons of ammonium sulphate, 5 M. tons of urea, 9 M. tons of calcium ammonium nitrate, 2 M. tons of muriate of potash and 8 M. tons of lime were procured. 8 M. tons 260 kgs. of ammonium sulphate, 355 kgs. of urea and 6 M. tons 862 kgs. of superphosphate were applied. 360 demonstration plots covering an area of 108 acres were in private cultivators' fields. Soil Testing Laboratory at Imphal continued to function as usual.

Agricultural School Lamphelpat, Imphal.—22 students admitted in the previous year continued their studies, out of which 19 students came out successful in the final examination held in 1963-64. Another batch of 19 students were admitted for the session 1963-64, out of which 13 students were continuing their studies.

There is one farm attached to the school where the students learn the improved method of cultivation of different crops. During the year under report 4 acres of waste land were reclaimed and put under different kharif and rabi crops.

ERADICATION OF WATER HYACINTH

Trial spray and procurement of weedicide were taken up.

X—FISHERY

One Fishery Officer sent for training in 1962-63 in the District Fisheries Development Officers' Course at the Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Bombay, continued the training.

2. Excavation of 2 stocking tanks and 10 rearing tanks at the Fish Breeding Cum-Fry Distribution Centre at Khundrakpam was completed.

3. Under the 1st Fry Distribution Scheme the department purchased 10 lakhs of Indian major carp fry and also produced 57,000 fingerlings of mirror carp and common carp in the 3 local fish breeding centres. 45,960 fingerlings of Indian major carps and 56,010 fingerlings of mirror carp and common carp were sold out to the private pisciculturists. 1000 fingerlings of mirror carp and 900 fingerlings of Indian major carp were sold to the Government of Nagaland. The total sale proceeds amounted to Rs 11,569 00. Another 8 lakhs fingerlings were released in Loktak lake to replenish the stock of fish.

4. The department has taken steps to discontinue buying fish fry from outside and produce future requirement in the existing 4 fish breeding centres. The services of the Fishery Inspector were made available to the private fish pisciculturists for technical guidance.

5. Ikop Fishery was to have been developed under the extension scheme, in cooperation with Ikop Laidakol Fishing Co-operative Society Ltd. Excavation of 60 nurseries, 20 rearing tanks and 20 manuring pits were completed by the society. The Government contribution was Rs 3 075 00. The construction of earthen bund remained incomplete as there was dispute about the area.

XI—FOREST DEPARTMENT

The areas of reserved, protected and unclassified forests are 993 sq. km., 2194 sq. km. and 2765 sq. km. respectively. Additional areas of 906 sq. km. of the teak growing in the border adjoining Burma and 110 sq. km. of forest in the Kanglatongbi Kingpokpi area had been declared as reserved forest.

Forest Offences.—Altogether 169 forest offences were reported.

Consolidation.—The physical target of plantation of more economic species like teak, pine, gamar and simul covering an area of 500 acres had been achieved.

Consolidation.—Demarcation of Gwaltabi, Lhema, Turum, Tangol and Dampi Reserves by fixing boundary pillars was carried out. Preliminary works for some other reserve forests at Mreh, Sugnu, Cheklapai were in progress.

Working Plans.—A working scheme for Chelabai reserve forest of 52 sq. km. was under preparation. Collection of data for compilation working plan for Morel reserve forest of 185.06 sq. km. was completed.

Communication.—Construction of 21½ miles of fair weather road and maintenance of 40½ miles of all forest road was completed in the year under report.

Forest Education.—Two officers in Diploma Course in forestry continued training for the 2nd year in the Indian forest College, Dehra-Dun. Three more officers were also selected and sent out for training in the said College. Two Rangers on completion of training have joined their duties and two more candidates were sent out for training in the Rangers Course in Dehra-Dun. Three Foresters, one in the Assam Forest School, Jhalukbari and two in the West Bengal Forest School have been sent out for training while two Foresters completed their training.

Forest Protection.—A number of fire watchers was also engaged at important stations during the dry season.

Timber Treating.—During the year under report 2000 cft. of timber in the form of electric poles were treated with 'Ascu' for use of the Public Works Department.

Revenue and Expenditure.—A sum of Rs. 4,94,000.00 was realised as forest revenue during the year under report and a sum of Rs. 5,17,000.00 was spent including an expenditure of Rs 3,15,000.00 on development schemes.

XII—INDUSTRIES

1. Handloom Industries.—For development of handloom industries a sum of Rs. 67,807.00 was spent. As usual rebate @ .05 paise per rupee on sales of handloom cloth and subsidy on transport cost of yarn were given. The Handloom Design Centre (Research Institute) continued functioning. Improved loom appliances were purchased and distributed.

There were 103 weavers' Co-operative Societies with a total membership of 6600 during the year under report. A sum of Rs. 1,00,000.00 was distributed as working capital, share capital and for purchase of improved handloom appliances to 94 weaving Co-operative Societies. The schemes for yarn distribution centre and mechanised dyeing unit were carried through the Manipur State Handloom Weavers Co-operative Apex Society Ltd. A sum of Rs. 16,958.00 was given as grant for the above purpose. The apex society lifted 109 bales of yarn per month in addition to the annual quota of 750 bales of yarn allotted by the Madura Mills.

Outside marketing facilities were provided by the Government Emporium State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd. whereas inside marketing facilities were provided by those eleven Sales Depots run by the Weavers' Co-operative Societies. In the non-plan side a sum of Rs. 9015.00 was spent in the continuation of the Weaving Training Centre at Sawombung Block Headquarter.

2. Small Scale Industries.—A sum of Rs. 24,326.00 was spent under plan for expansion and improvement of Arts, Crafts and Cottage Industries Training-cum-Production Centre, Thoubal and other Training-cum-Production Centres, (i) Training of Artisans and (ii) Exhibition of Small Scale Industries. Electrification of the Arts, Crafts and Cottage Industries Training-cum-Production Centre, Thoubal for semi-mechanisation of the centre was completed.

A sum of Rs. 1,99,500.00 was distributed as loan to 14 Industrial Co-operative Societies and 113 individual Units. In the non-plan side eight Training-cum-Production Centres continued providing training facilities in various trades such as Blacksmithy, Carpentry, Foundry, Tailoring and Cutting and Weaving and Dyeing. The Training Centres produced 34 skilled personnel. During the year under report one Instructor in Tailoring and Cutting, four Instructors in Carpentry and one Instructor in Weaving were deputed for training in Instructorship outside Manipur.

3. Handicrafts.—A sum of Rs. 67,488.00 was spent for continuation of the Class I Sales-cum-Procurement Depot, Training of Artisans outside Manipur, Dolls and Toys Production Centre, Strengthening of Handicrafts Co-operative Societies and financial assistance to individual artisans, quality making scheme and cluster type of Handicrafts Training Centre.

One skilled Artisan was deputed to Madhya Pradesh for training.

In the non-plan side a sum of Rs. 49,494.00 was spent for continuation of the Class I Sales-cum-Procurement Depot, Handicrafts Design Extension Centre and Bamboo and Cane Training Centre at Thoubal and Chirachandpur.

Sales conducted by the Government Emporium amounted to Rs. 70,256.00. The Manipur Government Emporium participated in various exhibitions. The Handicrafts Design Extension Centre produced 19 modified cane and bamboo articles, 19 modified jewellery ornaments, 46 dolls and toys products and 19 textile products. 20 persons were trained in Bamboo and Cane Training Centres stated above.

4. Sericulture.—A sum of Rs. 23,032.00 was spent in the plan side. Loans to 14 Seri Units, Equipment subsidy to 20 Units and Plantation subsidy to 57 Units were granted. Spade work was started for establishment of a Hill Rearing Station and establishment of a Seri Experimental Farm-cum-Training Centre.

One B. Sc. was deputed for training in Sericulture Higher Course in Mysore. Five new candidates and one Departmental candidate were also deputed for training in Lower Course in Assam.

In the non-plan side a sum of Rs. 55,253.00 was spent for continuation of the five Sericultural Farms. 12000 disease free layings (eggs) of Mulberry, 100 layings of Muga and 1100 layings of Eri Silk-worm were produced in the Government Seri Farms and distributed to the private sericulturists. About 93,000 mulberry saplings were also distributed to the sericultural areas. About 1000 seedlings of Soalu (Muga food plant) were also prepared for extension of Muga plantation.

Reeling and spinning cocoons worth Rs. 1000.00 were purchased from the village Sericulturists so as to encourage production of quality and quantity cocoons. These cocoons so purchased were converted into silk yarn in the Government Silk Farm.

5. Khadi & Village Industries.—A sum of Rs. 23,215.00 was spent for continuation of the Gur and Khandsari and Pottery demonstration units and maintenance of the Jeep. The Khadi and Village Industries Board scrutinised applications for loan and grant and recommended to the Khadi Commission. The amount recommended for loan amounted to Rs. 6,14,247.00 and for grant to Rs. 3,53,640.00 during the year under report.

6. Rural Industries Project.—A sum of Rs. 21,927.00 was spent for purchase of one Jeep and office furniture. Loans of Rs. 75,000.00 was granted to 64 Industrial Units including Co-operative Societies.

VIII—EDUCATION

The following are some of the achievements of the Department worth mentioning :

1 **Merit Scholarships in Public Schools**—Three boys of the age group 9 to 11 including one Scheduled Tribe were selected from Manipur for the award of Merit Scholarships in Public Schools during the year under report.

Four other boys from this Territory were also selected for Scholarships in Sainik Schools.

2 Out of the first batch of 14 Secondary School teachers and Education Officers deputed for the Master's Degree Course 13 came out successful, two of them topping the list of successful candidates in their respective examinations.

3. M.A./M.Sc. Classes in mathematics have been opened in the D. M. College and the first batch of candidates have been presented to the 'previous' examination of the Gauhati University in that subject.

4. Five new private Colleges were opened through private efforts during the year under report. They have been granted provisional affiliation by the Gauhati University. They have presented the first batch of candidates to the Pre-University Examination in Arts of the Gauhati University.

5 A Centre was opened at Imphal for Law Examination of the Gauhati University and a candidate from the Manipur Law College (L.M.S. Law College) stood first in the Intermediate law Examination during the year under report.

6 A girl student from the Government D. M. College secured first class first position in the Degree Examination in statistics of the Gauhati University.

7. A Board was formed to conduct public examinations at the end of classes V and VIII in place of the examinations held at the end of classes II and VI in previous years.

8. Higher Secondary Courses were introduced in 3 Government Secondary Schools during the year under report.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

The number of primary Schools increased from 2178 in 1962-63 to 2206 in 1963-64. The increase is due to the opening of 28 schools by private bodies. Of the total 1066 were in the valley and 1140 in the Hills. These include 276 Junior Basic Schools, 79 Hindi Primary Schools, 137 Single teacher Schools and 41 Hindi Centres.

Of these schools 1602 were Government schools, 308 private aided and 296 private unaided Schools.

The number of children in these schools was 1,34,500 (provisional) which includes nearly 61,000 children below 6 years of age.

Teachers: There were 6056 teachers in the primary and Junior Basic Schools in 1963-64 as against 5981 in the previous year. Of these 1192 were trained (1117 male + 75 female) and the rest untrained. There were 367 women teachers as against 5689 male teachers in these schools.

MIDDLE SCHOOLS

The number of middle schools during the year under report was 314. Of these, 153 were managed by the Government, 37 were aided and 124 were unaided private schools. 128 schools were in the valley and 186 (including 44 U. P. Schools) were in the Hills.

Enrolment.—The enrolment in these schools was 24,900 (provisional) 17,800 boys and 7,100 girls as against 24,363 (17,514 boys and 6849 girls) in the previous year.

Teacher.—The number of teachers in position in the Middle Schools is 1366 of whom 64 were women teachers. There was 130 trained male teachers and 39 trained women teachers in these Schools.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

The number of High and Higher Secondary Schools during the year under report was 122. Of these 84 were in the valley and 38 in the Hills. There were 34 Government High/Higher Secondary Schools of which 8 were for Girls, and 65 aided Schools, including 7 for Girls and 23 were unaided recognised High Schools. 85 of the Schools were full fledged High Schools, and 37 were junior High Schools.

Enrolment.—The number of pupils in these Schools was 34,000 (provisional) of which 8600 were girls. There was an increase over previous years' enrolment by 470 boys and 200 girls.

Teachers.—The number of teachers in the Secondary Schools was 1217 of which 78 were females. Out of the total 211 were trained male teachers and 26 were trained female teachers. 124 additional teachers were appointed in aided Secondary Schools during the year.

HIGHER EDUCATION (UNIVERSITY)

Besides the Government D.M. College which is a full fledged Degree College in Arts, Science and Commerce, there were seven private College — Five of which were newly opened by private bodies during the year under report. The new private colleges were (1) The Oriental College at Khamnam Bazar, (2) Modern College at Chekkol, (3) Thoubal College at Thoubal, (4) Moirang College at Moirang and (5) Sielmat Christian College, Churachandpur. These new colleges had been granted provisional affiliation by the Gauhati University. The other two private Colleges — Imphal College and Manipur College were teaching upto the degree classes in Arts.

The enrolment in the eight Colleges was 4295 of which 3777 were boys and 518 were girls as against 2245 boys and 350 girls (total 2595) in the previous year.

There were 186 lecturers including 7 women lecturers in the Colleges as against 108 in the previous year.

D. M. College — The D. M. College was the only Government College teaching upto the Degree class with facilities for instruction upto the Honours standard in almost all Arts, Science and Commerce subjects. The total enrolment was 2000 of which 1565 were boys, and 435 were girls. Besides the Principal and Vice Principal there were 80 Lecturers, 14 Demonstrators, 2 Physical Instructors and two Music Teachers.

The number of seats in the Pre-University classes was increased from 625 to 924 during the year under report. N. C. C. training has been made compulsory for all the students of this College. A girls candidate from this College secured first class first position in Statistics in the degree examination of the Gauhati University during the year under report.

The Imphal College is a full-fledged Degree College in Arts. There were 26 lecturers during the year under report as against 20 in the previous year. The enrolment of the College was 1034 boys and 45 girls as against 965 boys and 30 girls in the previous year. The College was taking steps for opening Pre-University classes in Science with effect from the next session.

The Manipur College is also a full fledged degree College in Arts. There were 730 boys and 21 girls on roll during the year under report as against 507 boys and

7 girls in the previous year. There were 16 lecturers on the staff of the College during the year under report.

Law College.—The L. M. Sabyasachi Law College sent up candidates for the preliminary, Intermediate and Final Law Examinations. An examination centre for Law was opened at Imphal by the Gauhati University for the first time this year. A candidate from this College secured the first position in the Intermediate Law Examination of the University.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

Training of Primary School Teachers.—The four Basic Training Institutes at Imphal, Cancipur, Kakching and Ukhrul gave training to 353 primary School teachers and 282 of the trainees successfully completed the training. Another batch of 280 primary School teachers were taken in these four institutes during the year under report. "Bee-keeping" was introduced in three of the institutes as a new craft subject for the trainees. This subject could not be introduced in the Institute at Ukhrul due to non-availability of qualified teacher.

Basic Education Week was observed in all the institutes from 20th to 28th January, 1964.

TRAINING OF MIDDLE SCHOOL (UNDERGRADUATE) TEACHERS

Basic Training College.—40 undergraduate teachers from Middle and High Schools were in their second year of training in the Basic Training College, Imphal. A new batch of 45 undergraduate teachers were taken in for training during the year under report. Out of 40 teachers of the first batch of trainees, 32 came out successful in the Final Examination of the College.

Hindi Training Institute.—46 Hindi teachers from Middle and High Schools were given training in the Government Hindi Training Institute during the year under report. Out of these, 38 teachers came out successful in the final examination of the institute. A batch of 39 Hindi Teachers was taken in for the new session.

Training of Secondary School Teachers.—30 graduate teachers from Secondary Schools were given training in the B. T. (Teachers Training) Department of

the Government D M College. Out of these, 22 trainees came out successful in the B. T. Examination of the Gauhati University. Another 6 teachers who appeared at the supplementary B. T. Examination came out successful.

A batch of 35 graduate teachers were taken for the new session. Another batch of 7 graduate teachers who were deputed for the B. Ed. (Basic) Course outside Manipur appeared at the final examination and 6 of these came out successful.

DEVELOPMENT UNDER PLAN SCHEMES

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

1 Training of senior basic school teachers—The Basic Training College continued to function. 85 undergraduate teachers 10 2nd year Course and 45 first year course were receiving senior Basic Training in this College. The Practising School attached to this College was strengthened by appointing additional staff and the next higher class was opened. The College was also improved by installing more craft equipment and materials required for the training.

2. Expansion of existing training institutes—There were four Basic Training Institutes in the Territory. These institutes were expanded by replacing the kutcha huts with pucca ones. The teaching staff was strengthened by appointing instructors and teachers of different subjects. Together 50 primary school teachers received training at these Basic Training Institute.

3 Opening and taking over of primary schools—During the year under report no school was converted into Government ones as the targets for the last 3 years of the 3rd Plan period were already achieved in the years 1961-62 and 1962-63.

4 Special programme for girls' education (primary) —

- (a) Financial assistance to 100 girls @ Rs. 5/- each was given
- (b) Merit Scholarships to 250 girls some @ Rs. 2/- P.M. and some @ Rs. 3/- P.M. were given to meritorious girl pupils.
- (c) Attendance Scholarships @ Rs. 1/- P.M. were given to 400 Girl

5. Opening of M.E./senior basic schools.—Under this scheme 10 Senior Basic Schools should have been started during the 3rd Plan period. As there were some technical difficulties in establishing these schools, 60 L.P. Schools were upgraded to Junior Basic Schools having seven classes from A to V in the year 1961-62. These schools continued to function.

6. Special programme for girls' education (Middle).—

- (a) Seven Sanitary Blocks were constructed at the Girls' M.E. Schools at the cost of Rs. 100/- each.
- (b) Attendance Scholarship @ Rs. 1.50 paise P.M. were given to 250 girls of Middle Schools.
- (c) Merit Scholarship @ Rs. 5/- P.M. were given to 130 meritorious girls of Middle Schools.

7. Playgrounds in schools.—Under this Scheme as many as 23 playgrounds were constructed and Sports goods were also purchased for distribution to the High and Middle Schools as a measure to encourage games and sports in schools.

8. Scholarships/stipends to teachers for Graduate studies. Under this Scheme 16 graduate teachers were deputed for Postgraduate studies. This scheme aimed at getting adequate number of qualified staff for the Higher Secondary Schools. 13 teachers and Education Officers deputed in 1961-62 successfully completed in their respective subjects. Two of them topped the lists of successful candidates in the University.

9. Conversion of high schools into higher secondary schools.—Higher Secondary Courses were introduced in three Government Schools of Manipal. Syllabi of the Central Board of Secondary Schools were followed.

10. Establishment of one multipurpose school.—One Government High School was converted into a Multipurpose School and Classes were introduced from the session 1963-64.

11. Grant-in-aid to new private high schools.—No new grant was given in that year; The grants given in the previous year were continued.

12. Special programme for Girls' Education (secondary).—

- (a) Attendance Scholarships were given to 100 girls @ Rs. 2/- P.M.
- (b) 20 Merit Scholarships @ Rs. 7/- P.M. were awarded.
- (c) 45 girls were given stipends @ Rs. 10/- P.M. each for taking up teaching profession after their studies.
- (d) One Sanitary block was constructed.

13. Career master in higher secondary schools.—One Guidance Officer was appointed under this scheme. Career Conferences in selected High Schools of Manipur were organised under his supervision.

14. Introduction of Elective Science.—For introducing Elective Science in Higher Secondary Schools, Science Equipment worth Rs. 1,75,000 were purchased.

15. Improvement of D.M. College.—The Government D.M. College was improved by appointing additional staff. The original Plan target was to appoint only 10 lecturers. The target was exceeded. All together 21 lecturers were appointed under the Plan up to 1963-64. Honours classes in almost all the subjects were opened.

16. Opening of Postgraduate Classes.—The man-power requirements for starting Higher Secondary Schools could not be met with the students who were given scholarships for Postgraduate Studies. Opening of Postgraduate classes at the Govt. D.M. College was thus necessitated. Postgraduate class in Mathematics was first opened in the Govt. D.M. College during the year under report.

17. Grants-in-aid to Colleges. Under this scheme 6 Colleges were given grants-in-aid.

- (i) Imphal College.
- (ii) Manipur College.
- (iii) Modern College.
- (iv) Oriental College.
- (v) Thoubal College.
- (vi) Moirang College.

18. Improvement of District Library and Children's Library-cum-Museum.—The Government Central Library Imphal and the Children's Library-cum-Museum were improved by purchasing more books.

19. Production of Literature.—Under this scheme, two Book Competitions—one for the books of Adult Neo-Literates and the other for the books of children were held. Prizes were awarded to the writers of first five books of each competition and copies of the books were also purchased by the Government for free distribution to the schools and literacy centres.

20. Audio Visual Education.—The Audio Visual Education Unit was strengthened by appointing one Assistant Inspector. Audio Visual Education aids were also purchased.

21. Promotion of Hindi and Sanskrit.—98 Hindi Schools including two Hindi Mahavidyalayas were given grant-in-aid at the rate of Rs. 30, P.M. to Hindi Schools and at the rate of Rs. 60/- P.M. in the case of Hindi Mahavidyalayas.

22. Holding of Seminars.—19 Orientation Seminars were organised and more than 1000 Primary school teachers participated in these Seminars. The teachers were advised to start orientation programmes in their schools.

23. Social Education.—Social Education Programme taken up during the year includes—opening of Adult Literacy Centres, Community-cum-Information Centres, Village Libraries, Rural Youth Clubs, Mahila Mandals, Organisation of Training Camps for Gram Sahayaks, Village leaders, Citizenship and Women Workers, Production of suitable literatures for Adult Neo-Literates, Organisation of Block level sports, exhibition of documentary films, etc., in the 14 C.D./T.D. Blocks.

EXAMINATION

Public Examinations.—A board of Public Examinations was constituted to conduct examinations at the end of Classes V and VIII in place of those held at the end of Classes II and VI. As this was the first year, the examinations were optional.

Matriculation Examination.—Altogether 3055 boys and 484 girls appeared as regular candidates in the Matriculation Examination of the Gauhati University. Out of them 1330 boys and 231 girls came out successful.

Pre-University Examinations.—In the Pre-University (Arts) Examination 633 boys and 142 girls appeared as regular candidates. 261 boys and 49 girls came out successful.

In the Pre-University (Science) Examination, 184 boys and 24 girls appeared and 118 boys and 21 girls came out successful.

Intermediate Arts/Commerce Examinations.—21 boys and 1 girl appeared as private candidates and 12 boys and the girl passed.

Intermediate Law Examination.—10 boys appeared and 5 of them passed.

B. A. Examination.—Altogether 449 boys and 62 girls appeared in the Bachelor of Arts Examination and 181 boys and 20 girls passed.

B. Sc. Examination.—Out of 49 boys and 8 girls who appeared at the B. Sc. Examination, 40 boys and 7 girls came out successful.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND YOUTH WELFARE

Coaching Camps.—Three coaching camps for Volley ball, Swimming and Gymnastics, were organised for three weeks during June-July, 1963. Altogether 75 students from Colleges and High Schools from both urban and rural areas participated in the coaching camp. Coaches from inside and outside Manipur conducted the camp.

Labour and Social Service Camps.—Seven labour and social service camps were organised at different centres. Each camp were of ten days duration. A good number of development works such as repairing of broken school walls, putting up of fencing, clearing of drains, cleaning of village tanks and market places, etc., were taken up by the campers and local volunteers.

Inter-School Competitions and Tournaments.—(a) Inter-School football tournaments were organised at five different centres. 57 schools participated in these tournaments. Johnstone High School and Ukhrul High School won the All Manipur Championship and Runner-up shields respectively.

(b) All Manipur inter-school competitions in Games like Swimming, Volley Ball, Kho-Kho, Kabaddi, Badminton, Table Tennis, Hockey and Athletics were organised. 475 boys and 159 girls participated in these competitions.

Deputation of Teachers for Training.—Six teachers from High Schools were deputed for training in Physical Education—5 at Madras and 1 at Am-

ravati. 83 teachers were deputed for training in National Discipline Scheme at Meerut, Panchkulla and Amravati. All of these completed the training successfully.

Participation in all India Games.—(a) Johnstone High School football team which won the Championship in the All Manipur inter-school football tournament was deputed to participate in the Junior Durand Football tournament (Subroto Mukherjee Cup) at Delhi.

(b) A School team of 4, (32 boys and 13 girls) were deputed for participation in the All India School Autumn Games Meet held at Cuttack in October, 1963.

(c) Another batch of 32 students participated in the All India Winter Games meet at Ahmedabad in December, 1963. The Team won the All India Championship in Gymnastics, securing 9 gold medals. One boy won the individual championship in Gymnastics.

Junior Red Cross.—Two teams consisting of 9 Junior Red Cross members of Manipur Schools and two teacher counsellors each participated in the All India Junior Red Cross Study and Training Centres held at Taralevi and Mt. Abu. In both centres the teams were adjudged to be the best contingents in field activities.

Grant-in-aid For Playgrounds.—Grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 73,000 was given to 51 schools for improvement of their playground.

Grants-in-aid to Sports Clubs.—Rs. 10,200 were given to 16 sports clubs as financial assistance for improvement of Games and sports activities.

National Physical Efficiency Test.—National Physical Efficiency Tests were organised at 28 centres. Altogether 3,500 men and 1,500 women participated.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS & AUXILIARY CADET CORPS

The N.C.C. and A.C.C. were expanded. Senior and Junior Troops of N.C.C. were raised both for boys and girls. Additional staff were appointed and teachers were deputed for Pre-Commission training in N.C.C.

During the year under report the total strength of the N.C.C., A.C.C. and N.C.C. Rifles in Manipur were as under :-

	Officers	Cadets,
N.C.C. Senior Div. (Army Wing) Boys	10	600
N.C.C. Senior Signal Boys	1	200
N.C.C. do Senior Div. Girls	1	50
N.C.C. Junior Div. (Army Wing) boys	20	1000
N.C.C. Junior Div. (Army Wing)	7	350
N.C.C. Junior Div. Air wing boys	1	50
N.C.C. Junior Div. (Naval Wing boys)	1	50
N.C.C.R	2	400
A.C.C. Boys	16	1020
A.C.C. Girls	4	240

The following were the expansions of the N.C.C. and A.C.C. during the year under report :

	Officers	Cadets
N.C.C. Junior Div. Army wing boys	5	250
N.C.C. Junior Div. Army wing girls	3	150
A.C.C. Boys		60

XIV—MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH

Since the installation of the popular Ministry in this Union Territory, all the Schemes and Institutions under the former Territorial Council, Manipur were transferred to the Directorate. In addition to Civil Hospital, Imphal, 5 Hospitals, 3 Dispensaries in the urban areas and 7 Hospitals, 10 Primary Health Centres, 26 Sub-Centres and 62 Dispensaries in the rural including Hill areas continued functioning during the year under report,

2. The following schemes were functioning during the period under review as usual :—

- (i) National Malaria Eradication Programme
- (i) B.C.G. Scheme
- (iii) Leprosy control scheme
- (iv) Anti-T.B. Scheme
- (v) V.D. Control Programme
- (vi) Fanning Planting

- (vii) Maternity and Child Welfare Centre
- (viii) Eye Relief Programme
- (ix) Small-pox Eradication Programme
- (x) Nutrition Scheme

3. A sum of Rs. 50,000 was provided for the goitre control scheme in the hill areas of Manipur. Iodised salt was received for distribution.

4. Construction of 250 bedded Hospital at Lamphelpat was in progress

5. The Specialised Block having five rooms in the Civil Hospital, Imphal was completed. Extension of the operation Theatre Hall was completed during the year under report.

6. One Ambulance and one UNICEF Bedford were purchased. One more UNICEF vehicle was allocated to this Directorate.

7. A Department of Ear, Nose & Throat was newly set up under a qualified Doctor.

8. One high pressure electric steam sterilizer, shadowless lamp and blood storage machines were purchased during the year under report.

9. One Physical, one Deputy Director of Medical and Health Services, one E. N. T. Surgeon and 6 more Doctors were appointed. 12 Staff Nurses and one Pharmacist were also appointed during this period.

10. Dental Clinic and X-Ray Department attached to the Civil Hospital, Imphal continued functioning as usual.

11. 3 Doctors were deputed for post graduate course in U. K. and 6 other Doctors were sent for post-graduate training in India in different subjects.

12. 24 students were selected by the Director General of Health Services, New Delhi for studies in M. B. B. S. in various Medical Colleges. They were given a stipend of Rs. 80/- each per month and book grant of Rs 300/- per student.

13. 2 girls and 2 male candidates were deputed for Lady Health Visitors course and X-Ray Technician's training respectively at Delhi.

14. 60 Dais were given training in Dai training course and 81 persons were trained in First Aid during the year under review. Auxiliary Nurse/Midwife training continued as usual.

XV—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

During the year under report there were some changes in the Department due to the new administrative set-up in Manipur. Two divisions and one Engineer Officer of the erstwhile Territorial Council were amalgamated with the Manipur Public Works Department in July, 1968. Thus from the middle of the year under report, 14 divisions, one Principal Engineer, an Additional Engineer and one Engineer Officer were functioning in this Department. The brief report on the activities of the various divisions was as follows:—

1. **Highways North Division.**—This division continued to function with five Sub-Divisions during the year under review.

(i) **Kangpokpi-Tamenglong Road.**—About 13 miles of soling, 27 miles of consolidation and 18 miles of black topping were completed and narrow portions widened for a length of about 8 miles.

(ii) **Tamenglong-Tousem Road.**—Trace path cutting was started.

(iii) **National Highway No. 19 (Imphal Mao Section).**—Reconstruction of two bridges were completed. This road was widened in some narrow reaches and consolidation work started in these portions.

(iv) 194 miles of road length was maintained and improved. 12 buildings were completed and 24 buildings and one bridge were in progress. A sum of Rs. 17.54 lakhs was incurred by this division during the year under report.

2. **Highways South Division.**—This division continued to function with four Sub-Divisions. Achievements were as under:

(i) **Tengnoupal-Sansak Road.**—Trace path cutting was completed and 15 miles road length made Jeepable reaching an upto date progress of 30 miles.

(ii) **Moreh-Humins Road.**—18 miles of Trace path cutting and 6 miles of Jeepable road formation was completed making an upto date progress of 48 miles of trace path cutting and 21 miles road made Jeepable.

(iii) **Tangnoupal Wamku Road.**—15 miles of Trace cutting and 24 miles of Jeepable road was made reaching an upto date progress of 35 miles of trace path and 30 miles of Jeepable road formation.

(iv) **Kasom Khullen Nambashi Road.**—This road was taken up and 15 miles length of trace path cutting was made during the year under report. About 154 miles of road length was maintained and about Rs. 21.00 lakhs was spent by this division during the period under review.

3. Stores and Workshop Division.—This division continued to function with five Sub-divisions. This division was in charge of procurement and distribution of stores, automobile workshop, construction works within stores compound and manufacture of furniture for Government buildings.

4. Electricity Division and Electricity Project Division.—The following works were in progress and executed jointly by these two divisions during the period under review :—

- (i) Extension to Imphal system.
- (ii) Electrification of Ukhrul Town.
- (iii) Rural Electrification in Manipur.

5. Imphal Buildings Division.—This division continued functioning with four Sub-Divisions. 12 buildings were completed and 11 buildings were in progress. A sum of Rs. 21.08 lakhs was spent by this division during the year under report.

6. Water Supply & Irrigation Division.—This division was in charge of water supply scheme for Imphal Town, Minor Irrigation works and improvement and maintenance of 50 miles length of river bund. Various works on Imphal water supply scheme were in progress.

Ingourok Minor Irrigation Scheme was completed. Sajakhong Scheme, Leimakhong scheme and other three Minor Irrigation schemes were taken up and sent to CW & PC for technical approval.

Lousiat Drainage scheme, Sena Ichel Thingel scheme and Sajakhong scheme were in progress during the period under report.

7. Hydro-Electric & Bridges Project Division.—New Leimakhong Hydro Electric scheme and Kharamlok Hydro-Electric scheme were in progress during the year under report. Loktak Lake scheme, Lokchao scheme, Lukrilok scheme and Nungshangkong scheme were under scrutiny by the CW & PC. 3 major bridges were completed, 5 were nearing completion and 11 were in good progress.

8. Construction Division No. I.—Construction work of the New Cachar Road (Nungba to Jiribam) and the Manbahadur Road were in progress and a sum of Rs. 11.18 lakhs was spent. Survey operation on Nungba-Thanlon road also was in progress. Construction of 7 buildings were completed and of another 9 buildings were in progress.

9. Construction Division No. II.—The construction of 600/250 bedded Hospitals and the development of township at Lamphelpat were in progress.

10. Construction Division No. III.—This division continued functioning with four sub-divisions. Achievements of this division were the following :—

(i) Imphal Ukhrul Road.—Metalling of the remaining length of the road was taken up.

(ii) Sansak-Chassad-Humine Road.—Construction of a bye-pass from 28 mile to old road at 32 mile and a diversion in 35 to 39 miles were completed and construction of bye-pass in the reach 32/5F to 35 mile and trace path cutting to avoid steep gradients in 45 to 47 miles was in progress.

(iii) Sansak-Phungyar Road.—The full wide cutting from 38 to 40 miles was completed and for the remaining portions estimates were partly sanctioned and work taken up.

(iv) The old Ukhrul Road.—Paoyi-Chingjaroi Road and Ukhrul Kharasom Road were maintained.

(v) Construction of the Administrative buildings and staff quarters for P. W. D. Assistant Engineer at Ukhrul was completed. The total expenditure incurred by this division was Rs. 16.71 lakhs during the period under review.

11. Construction Division No. IV.—The division continued to function with three Sub-Divisions. Road formation from Imphal to Nungba had been completed. Retaining walls and culverts upto 20 miles from Imphal were nearing completion. Metalling upto 24 miles and construction of 44 temporary minor wooden bridges from Imphal were in good progress.

One Inspection Bungalow, two S. Os' and Mohurror's quarters were completed. Another Inspection Bungalow and one Assistant Engineer's staff and office buildings were in progress during the period under review. Investigation works of 2 major bridges were completed and another bridge was in progress.

12. East Division.—This division was transferred from the former Manipur Territorial Council. Activities under this division during the period under report were as follows :—

About 227 miles of road length, 136 buildings, 69 miles of river bund were maintained at a cost of about Rs. 6.84 lakhs. About 8 miles of black topping, 7 miles of water bound macadam and 16 miles of shingling was done on various roads. 12 miles of river bund was improved. About 30 miles of earthwork formation on new roads was constructed. 6 minor bridges, 10 culverts and 86 buildings were constructed during the year under review.

13. West Division.—This division too was transferred from the erstwhile Manipur Territorial Council. Achievements of this division were the maintenance of about 90 miles of road length and 300 buildings. The construction of 6 roads was in progress and 36 buildings were completed during the period under report.

XVI—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

During the year under report thirteen full fledged Blocks—1 Post Stage-II, 6 Stage-II and 6 Stage-I were in operation against 14 to be established to cover the whole rural areas of Manipur. The entire schemes of Community Development Programme were implemented through the agency of Block Staff. Pre-extension work was taken up in one pre-extension Block and with the opening of this Block, the whole of Manipur was covered by Community Development activities. One Stage-II Community Development Block was taken up as Stage-I Tribal Development Block with effect from 1-4-63 and with this Block there were 4 Tribal Development Blocks.

Out of the annual sanctioned plan outlay on Community Development of Rs. 18.18 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 15.70 was spent.

In addition to Community Development Programme three plan schemes, namely (1) Local Development Works (2) Village Housing Project Scheme and (3) Animal Husbandry under schemes of Welfare of Scheduled Tribes were implemented through this department.

1. **Agriculture.**—1217.25 maunds of improved seeds, 2300.39 maunds of fertilisers and manure, and 947 improved implements were distributed. 662 agricultural demonstrations were held and 11,312 compost pits were dug. 4408 acres were brought under Japanese Method of Paddy cultivation.

2. **Animal Husbandry.**—37 improved birds were supplied. 1996 scrub bulls were castrated and 304 cows were artificially inseminated. 39,860 fingerlings were also supplied.

3. **Irrigation.** A total length of 386.27 miles of small irrigation channels were constructed and 64 miles of existing channels repaired. 35 irrigation culverts were also constructed.

4. **Reclamation.**—Altogether 582.5 acres of new land were reclaimed and 1107.5 acres were bunded and terraced.

5. **Health and Rural Sanitation.**—97 rural latrines and 82 soakage pits were constructed. 140 drinking water wells were constructed and 78 existing drinking water wells were renovated. 189 wells were disinfected.

6. **Social Education.**—390 adult literacy centres were started and 6867 adults were made literate. 39 reading rooms and 4 Farmers Unions were started. 319 Youth Clubs with 7074 members were organised. 177 cultural film shows were held. 41 Gram Sahayak Training Camps were organised and 2083 functional leaders trained.

7. **Women & Children's Programme.** 140 Mahila Mandals and Samities with a total membership of 3123 were started. 8 Women Camps were held in which 358 associate women participated. 79 Balwadis/Nurseries were started and 1464 Children were attending. 17 smokeless Chullahs were installed.

8. **Communication.**—A total length of 165.42 miles of new katcha road was constructed and 174.66 miles of existing Katcha Road improved. 53 culverts were also constructed.

9. Rural Art, Crafts and Small Industries.—10 brick kilns were started and 1,00,000 bricks were manufactured. 76 sewing machines were purchased and distributed and 109 bee-hives were introduced.

10. Co-operation.—86 Co-operative Societies—13 credit type with 360 members, 18 industrial societies with 805 members, 9 farming societies with 245 members and 46 others including multipurpose societies with 2290 members were organised.

11. General.—104 Block Development Committee meetings were held. 95 Village Panchayats covering 235 villages were established.

XVII—MANIPUR STATE TRANSPORT

During the year under report this department was running passenger-services on 12 routes in addition to the goods service between Imphal and Dimapur. The names of the routes were as under :—

(1) Imphal-Sekmai-Motbung-Kangpokpi	28 miles
(2) Imphal-Dimapur	134 „
(3) Imphal-Moreh	68 „
(4) Imphal-New Churachandpur	38 „
(5) Imphal-Sagolmang	14 „
(6) Imphal-Waikhom	39 „
(7) Imphal-Mao	68 „
(8) Imphal-Kohima	88 „
(9) Kohima-Dimapur	46½ „
(10) Imphal City Bus Service in a radius of 5 miles.	
(11) Service for Little Flowers Students.	
(12) Service for Kohima School Students.	

Requirements of the Army and the Police were also met effectively. These requirements were in addition to the normal commercial commitment of the Department.

2. City Bus Services.—17 new City Buses were on commission in Imphal and its suburbs serving an area of 10 miles with effect from April, 1963. This service earned about Rs. 1000.00 per day and still there was scope for expansion of the service.

3. Mileage and cost.—The total effective milage run by the fleet of the department during the year was 165000 excluding departmental and dead milage. The cost of effective mile was Rs. 1.60 P as against the earning of 1.60 P per effective mile on an average which was the main cause of the loss of the department. This loss per mile was due to the fact that there had been tremendous increase in the cost of fuel, spare parts vehicles, tools and plants diesel, grease, salaries of staff and the cost of operation whereas there has been no corresponding increase in the passenger fares and freight. The freight of Rs. 2.00 per maund during winter and Rs. 2.25 P. per maund during rainy season between Imphal and Dimapur and the fares for passenger at the rate of 1 anna or approximately .05 paise per mile were fixed 12 years back. The proposal for increase in the rate of passengers' fares and freights in consonance with the increased cost of operation was under examination.

4. Staff Amenities —Construction of a rest room each at Dimapur and Imphal for the workers was completed during the year under report. The rest room at Dimapur was started using though arrangements for lighting and water supply were still lacking. The Nagaland Government was being approached in this connection. Regarding the rest room at Imphal, electrification work was started and the room would be opened to the workers on completion. 7 employees were sent out for training and study in different organisations in the country in their respective trades. Conductors and drivers were also sent for training in the Calcutta State Transport Corporation. Uniforms were supplied to the drivers and conductors, traffic staff and the grade IV employees at a total cost of about Rs. 10,000.00. Overtime allowance was paid to the staff who were employed beyond the prescribed working hours. A sum of Rs. 35,000.00 was spent on this account.

5. Labour Situation —The relation between the employees and the department was on the whole good during the year under report. There were two trade unions in the department viz: Manipur State Transport Workers Union and Manipur State Transport Workers' Association. There were certain demands for improvement in the service condition from the organisations. Most of the demands were fulfilled. There was no strike.

6. Finance Position.—During most of the preceeding years the department incurred losses, might be due to the organisational inefficiency and also due to the peculiar border situation prevailing in the neighbouring State of Nagaland. The motor vehicle on the Imphal to Dimapur road run with the military convey according to the military expediency and not according to the commercial need

of this organisation. During the year under report, drastic cut was made in the revenue expenditure reducing it from Rs. 22,49,276.00 of the year 1962-63 to Rs. 16,80,185. 19 paise in 1963-64. The saving in expenditure was effected by drastic cut in the scale of consumption of fuel, stopping pilferage and leakage of revenue and economy in the use of spare parts. The total revenue receipt during the year under report was Rs. 22,05,720.96 paise and therefore, the total gross profit was Rs. 6,25,535.77 paise. The revenue receipt and expenditure as well as the gross profit or loss during the past years since its inception was as under:—

Sl. No.	Years	Gross loss or profit	Amount
1.	1949-50	Loss of	Rs. 37,062.00(—)
2.	1950-51	gross loss of	„ 2,77,238.00(—)
3.	1951-52	gross profit of	„ 28,987.00(+)
4.	1952-53	gross loss of	„ 3,41,248.00(—)
5.	1953-54	loss of	„ 3,78,263.00(—)
6.	1954-55	loss of	„ 1,19,689.00(—)
7.	1955-56	profit of	„ 1,25,512.00(+)
8.	1956-57	loss of	„ 35,796.00(—)
9.	1957-58	loss of	„ 1,88,884.00(—)
10.	1958-59	loss of	„ 57,672.00(—)
11.	1959-60	loss of	„ 3,67,128.00(—)
12.	1960-61	loss of	„ 7,43,748.00(—)
13.	1961-62	loss of	„ 3,98,474.00(—)
14.	1962-63	profit of	„ 84,467.00(+)
15.	1963-64	profit of	„ 6,25,535.77(+)

XVIII—STATE TRANSPORT AUTHORITY

240 vehicles were registered, 119 duplicate Registration Certificates and 2939 Token Licences were issued during the year under review. 246 vehicles were permitted transfer of ownership. 307 new Driving Licences, 201 Duplicate Driving Licences and 737 Learners Licences were issued. 738 driving Licences were renewed. 841 Public Carrier vehicles were running on regular permits and 117 duplicate permits were issued during the period under review. Stage carriage services were running on 47 different routes with 177 vehicles.

Total number of mileage for the above routes was 1645. Total revenue realised during the year under review in the shape of taxes and permit fees was Rs. 5½ lakhs. 947 vehicles were detected for violating rules and regulations of M. V. Acts and Rules during the period under report.

XIX—IMPHAL MUNICIPALITY.

During the year under report, there was no change in the constitution of the Board. The present number of the Commissioners is 22 including the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman.

Notable works carried out during the period were repairing, improvement and construction of roads, improvement to sweepers colony, improvement and repairing of pucca drains, public tanks and culverts and installation of street light, construction of office building, etc. A sum of Rs. 2,82,775.00 was spent during the year under report.

XX—SCHEMES FOR THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND TRIBES.

Welfare of Backward Classes.—The welfare of backward classes for which special grants were received from the Government of India, Home Ministry, continued to be executed through the various departmental agencies. During the year under report, 61 miles of jeepable roads, 25 wooden bridges, one suspension bridge and 15½ miles of inter-village paths were constructed. Pipe water supply scheme at 12 centres, have also been completed. 78 cultural clubs were also given aid for development of tribal arts and culture. 17 new co-operative societies were also organised.

In agricultural sector 858 acres of land were brought under terracing and 52 miles of minor irrigation channels were constructed. 20 High School farms established in the previous years continued to function. Tools and equipment worth Rs. 20,000.00 were purchased and distributed to six Home Fruit Preservation Units. In the small scale industries sector small grants-in-aid in the form of cash and kind was given to 226 Industrial Co-operative Units and individuals for the development of cottage industries.

Adimjati Technical Institute.—The Adimjati Technical Institute which was established in the Second Five Year Plan for training of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled caste student in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering upto Diploma Course continued to function. As there was dearth of sufficiently qualified Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students non-tribal students of Manipur have also been admitted during the last few years. During 1963-64, out of 150 students in the Institute, 71 were non-tribals and in the same year out of 90 candidates who appeared in the final year 20 have passed.

Education.—315 M. E. and 476 L. P. students belonging to Scheduled Tribes were given special pre-matric stipend. 12 High School and 22 M.E. School buildings 12 teachers quarters and 16 hostels were constructed. Furniture grant was given to 87 Schools. Grant for sports was given to 6 Schools. 7 Community Centres were constructed. 6 voluntary agencies including Adimjati Shiksha Ashram were given grant under Aid to Voluntry Agency Scheme.

XXI - EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.

Two Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux continued to function during the year under report, one of which was attached to the Churachandpur Development Block Office and the other attached to the Ukhrul Development Office.

(a) **Registration.**—There were 10,097 persons registered in the Exchange during the year 1963-64.

(b) **Placement.**—658 applicants got jobs through Employment Exchange Imphal. Out of these, 146 were Scheduled Tribes, 42 women and 33 Ex Servicemen.

(c) **Live Register.**—6,993 persons including 471 women were on the Live Register at the end of March, 1964.

(d) **Shortage.**—Stenographer, Typist Clerk, Staff Nurse, Nursing Sister, Laboratory Assistant, Lady Health Visitor, Sanitary Inspector, Pharmacist, Electrical Engineer, Civil Engineer, Radio Mechanic, Computer, Estimator, Bull Dozer Driver, Fishery Inspector, Accountant, Farm Manager, Librarian, Higher Secondary School Lecturers, Graduate Teacher, Lady Social Education Officer, etc.

Unemployment trend.—Although there was a great fall in the Live Register strength of the Employment Exchange. It did not mean a fall in the unemployment trend in Manipur. The fall was due to the non-renewals of registration. Actually there was a rise in the number of registration of unemployed persons.

XXII - STATISTICAL BUREAU

One Deputy Statistical Officer was trained in the Senior Statistical Officer Training Course. One Inspector and one Statistical Assistant were also trained in the Statistical Officers' Training Course. Both the training courses are organised by the Government of India, Cabinet Secretariat.

2. Three publications entitled : (a) Statistical Abstract of Manipur 1962-63 (b) Annual Survey of Industries, 1961 and (c) Institutional Training Facilities in Manipur, 1961-62 were brought out during the year under report.

3. The following censuses/surveys were in progress

- (a) Census of Manipur Administration Employees as on 31.3.63.
- (b) A Survey of Tribal Development Blocks.
- (c) A Survey of drinking water facilities in Manipur.
- (d) Annual Survey of Industries, 1962 in the registered sector.
- (e) A Survey to estimate area and production of sugarcane in Manipur.
- (f) 18th Round of National Sample programme.

4. Compilation of estimates of State Income was taken up on a priority basis. For want of systematic price statistics, income for earlier years could not be assessed accurately. It is proposed to bring out estimates of income for the years 1960-61 to 1963-65. The estimated expenditure during the year was Rs. 2.33 lakhs.

XXIII—STATE TRADING.

The function of the State Trading Office is to procure foodgrains. The procurement is done not from the commercial point of view, but to meet the scarcity conditions in the Territory in case of failure of crops due to floods, droughts and other natural calamities and also to maintain a buffer stock against any rise of prices in the local markets. During the year under report 2638 Metric Tonnes of rice were imported from the Central Storage Depots of Calcutta, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab and kept in the Government godown at Koirengai. 626 Metric Tonnes of paddy were procured locally through Manipur Apex Co-operative Marketing Society at the daily market rates reported by the Deputy Commissioner (Marketing Intelligence) for the areas in which the particular procuring centres existed with an over-all commission of Rs. 2.97 per quintal. 2433 Metric Tonnes of rice were issued to Fair Price Shops in the hill and valley at the subsidised rate of Rs. 46.62 Paisa per quintal naked and 4th Assam Rifles, Manipur Rifles and Jail Department @ Rs. 48.23 Paisa per quintal naked. As directed by the Government of India, this Government decided to build up buffer stock of essential commodities and the wholesale trade in sugar was taken over since January, 1964. Monthly public quota of sugar allotted to

this Government was 159.5 tonnes (1595 bags)

The opening balance, received, issued and stock in hand for the period from 1.4.63 to 31.3.64 were as follows:—

Name of commodities	Opening balance on 1.4.63	Quantity received from 1.4.63 to 31.3.64	Quantity issued from 1.4.63 to 31.3.64	Stock in hand on 31.3.64
Imported rice	381	638	2433	586
Paddy	Nil	626	Nil	626
Sugar	Nil	1725	365	1360

XXIV— GENERAL FINANCIAL POSITION AND TAXATION MEASURES UNDERTAKEN

Receipts.—The actual receipts for 1963-64 were Rs. 67,53,071 00 as detailed below :—

IX—Land Revenue	...	Rs. 14,58,693.00
X—State Excise Duties	...	25,554.00
XI—Tax on Vehicles	...	5,09,076.00
XII—Sales Tax	...	6,08,239.00
XIII—Other Taxes and Duties	...	2,07,664.00
XIV—Stamp	...	2,60,663.00
XV—Registration Fee	...	42,452.00
XVI—Interest	...	25,422.00
XVII—Administration of Justice	...	47,485.00
XVIII—Jails	...	2,825.00
XIX—Police	...	43,521.00
XXI—Misc. Departments	...	90,069.00
XXII—Education	...	3,95,087.00
XXIII—Medical	...	28,321.00
XXIV—Public Health	...	48,923.00
XXV—Agriculture	...	1,10,773.00
XXVII—Animal Husbandry	...	—
XXVIII—Co-operation	...	5,290.00
XXXIX—Industries	...	75,951.00
XXXXI—Community Development Projects	...	24,837.00
XXXII—Misc. Social and Development Organisation.	...	394.00

XXXV—Irrigation works for which no capital accounts are kept.	...	..	—
XXXVI—Electricity Scheme.	...	..	5,60,959.00
XXXVII—Public Works.	...	..	80,432.00
XLIII—Receipts from Road and Water Transport Scheme.	...	..	12,65,331.00
XLIX—Stationery & Printing.	..	..	16,037.00
LI—Forest.	..	..	3,64,979.00
LII—Miscellaneous.	..	..	4,50,899.00
LXI—National Emergency.	..	..	2,915.00
			<hr/>
			Rs. 67,53,071.00

2. Expenditure for 1963-64 upto March (Preliminary) was Rs. 6,59,37,318.00. The average income of the Government for the last five years from 1959-60 to 1963-64 was Rs. 57,31,471.00 as against the average expenditure of Rs. 5,65,08,596.00 during the same period.

3. Land Revenue.—The total cash collection of Land Revenue during the year 1963-64 was Rs. 14,58,693.00 as against the cash collection of Rs. 15,59,702.00 during the previous year.

4. The Excise Revenue is collected under the East Bengal and Assam Excise Act I of 1910 as extended to Manipur. Total collection during the year 1963-64 was Rs. 25,554.00.

5. Taxes on Vehicles.—Taxes on vehicles continue to be collected under the Assam Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1936 as extended to Manipur. Total collection during the year 1963-64 was Rs. 5,09,076.00 as against one collection of Rs. 8,92,846.00 during the previous year.

6. Other Taxes and Duties.—The Entertainment tax continues to be levied under the Assam Amusement and Betting Tax Act as extended to Manipur. Total collection during the year 1963-64 was Rs. 2,07,664.00 as against the collection of 2,08,849.00 during the previous year.

7. Sales Tax.—Total amount of Sales Tax collected during the year was Rs. 6,08,239.00 as against Rs. 5,50,723.00 during the preceding year.

8. Road Transport.—The total cash collection of revenue during 1963-64 was Rs. 12,65,331.00 as against the cash collection of Rs. 10,23,892.00 during the previous year.

9. **Electricity.**—The total collection of revenue during the year was Rs. 5,60,959.00 as against the collection of Rs. 4,10,881.00 during the previous year.

10. **Forest.**—The total collection during the year was Rs. 3,64,979.00 as against the collection of Rs. 4,32,804.00 during the previous year.

11. **Agriculture.**—The total collection during the year was Rs. 1,10,773.00 as against the collection of Rs. 1,02,045.00 during the previous year.

12. **Education.**—The total collection during the year was Rs. 3,95,067.00 as against the collection of Rs. 2,31,380.00 during the previous year.

XXV—TAXATION DEPARTMENT.

General Sales Tax.—This tax continued to be levied in accordance with the provisions of the Assam Sales Tax Act, 1947 as extended to Manipur. The total amount collected during the year 1963-64 was Rs. 4,61,616.00.

2. **Central Sales Tax.**—Central Sales Tax in the course of inter-state trade and commerce continued to be collected under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. The total amount collected during the year under report was Rs. 5,966.00.

3. **Sales Tax on Motor Spirit & Lubricants.**—Tax on Motor Spirit and Lubricants continued to be levied under the Manipur (Sales of Motor Spirit & Lubricants) Taxation Act, 1963. The total collection during the year 1963-64 was Rs. 1,40,521.00.

4. **Amusement & Betting Tax.**—This tax continued to be levied under the Assam Amusement and Betting Tax Act, 1939 as extended to Manipur. Rs. 2,07,664.00 was collected during the year under report.

5. **Water Rate.**—Water rate continued to be levied and collected in Manipur. The total amount collected during the year 1963-64 was Rs. 15,708.00.

XXVI—WEIGHTS & MEASURES.

At present there are about 26,673 Metric Weights, 4,057 Capacity Measures and 464 Metric Length Measures being used in trade all over the State during the year under report. The metric weights and length measures have prominently come in use in markets and there appears to be no place where any

old apparatus is found being used anywhere. The compulsory use of Metric Capacity Measures was yet to be adopted although more than 60 per cent of the replacement was already complete.

Similarly, the use of new types of Beam Scales had to be adopted in trade. According to the anticipated programme the process of change over should have been completed by the end of financial year 1963-64. But this was delayed for want of supply of the commercial apparatus from outside Manipur.

2. Financial position.—The total budget allotment for the year under report for this organisation was Rs. 39,200.00, out of which there was an expenditure of about Rs. 40,828.00. A sum of Rs. 3,468.00 was collected from stamping of metric apparatus.

XXVII—SETTLEMENT.

Theodolite survey of about 29 sq. miles in Imphal East Tahsil, Khuga valley, a portion of Jiribam Sub-division and Tuining village was completed during the year under report.

2. Survey and Demarcation of 236 villages covering an area of 10,4960 acres or 164 sq. miles was completed. Preliminary record writing and field classification in respect of 257 villages covering an area of about 238 sq. miles was completed.

3. Record attestation in respect of 61 villages covering an area of about 61 sq. miles was completed. Revenue attestation in respect of 177 villages covering an area of about 257 sq. miles was also completed during the year under report.

4. Draft publication of records under section 43(13) of the M. L. R. & L. R. Act, 1960 was completed in respect of 165 villages covering an area of 170 sq. miles during the year under report.

XXVIII—PUBLICITY.

This Department continued looking after the work of publicity inside and outside Manipur.

Mobile Cinema Unit.—With a view to informing the people about the achievements made by the country in various fields of development this department continued to screen films. 204 programmes through mobile vans were carried out in the hill and valley areas.

Information Centre.—11 Information Centres continued to function. More books of references were added. Buildings of two Information centres at Block headquarters were improved and new books and furniture supplied.

Printed Publicity Literature.—Producing of six-page wall calendar continued and distributed throughout the country. Publication of the Fortnightly Journal and the Children's Day number continued. 8 kinds of cinema slides were produced and exhibited in the cinema houses in Manipur.

Display Press Advertisement.—9 display press advertisements on promotion of sale of handloom and handicrafts products and popularising tourist attractions were published in leading journals of the country.

Song and Drama.—This department continued staging of selected dramas on Five Year Plan, Community Development, Prohibition and Social Welfare in the hill and valley areas under the Song and Drama programme. In all 68 drama performances were organised. Two plays on Community Development and National Integration entitled "Kongjeng Kokphai(CD)" and "Chingtam(N.I.)" were selected on reward of Rs. 500.00 each.

Press Clippings.—This department used to screen two Calcutta English Dailies, one Local English Weekly and five Vernacular Dailies for clipping works.

Radio Rural Forums.—50 Radio Rural Forums continued to provide facilities to progressive farmers.

Photo Section.—1856 identity photographs were supplied to the employees of the Government of Manipur and 287 press photographs were issued.

Hoardings.—20 boardings on (i) Five Year Plan, (ii) Small Savings and (iii) Handloom were erected and 10 boardings were repainted and re-erected

Tourism.—Tourist Homes at Phubala and Imphal and Fishing Lodge at Chakpikarong continued and were looked after by the department.

Community Receiving Sets.—100 C. R. sets were distributed to village organisations in the hill and valley areas to provide listening facilities. With this the number of C. R. sets distributed under the scheme of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting came to 466.

Exhibition.—The Government of Manipur participated in the 'Our Himalayas' Exhibition at Bombay. 'On to Victory' Exhibitions were organised with the co-operation of the Field Publicity Unit of the Government of India.

Emergency Publicity.—With a view to boosting up the morale of the public created by the Chinese aggressions, emergency films were shown in all parts of the Territory. A number of public meetings were organised. Emergency posters produced by the Government of India and the Government of Manipur were distributed and displayed at fixed points.

XXIX—GOVERNMENT PRESS

During the year under report the work of the Government Press increased considerably. Besides printing of various Local Forms, Acts, Rules, Gazettes, Fortnightly Journals, Bulletin, Civil List, etc., the Press did the printing of the proceedings of the Assembly, Bills and Acts passed by it at short notice. In spite of the installation of one Victoria Front D automatic printing machine it was considered necessary to equip the Press with more modern Printing Machines. Installation of two more Platen Machines and one Monocasting Machine was under consideration. The Superintendent, Government Press was given training for two months in the Government of India Press, at Calcutta and similar training facilities were being given to other employees of the Government Press.

XXX—REGISTRATION.

During the period under report 7690 documents of various kinds were presented for registration. A sum of Rs. 42,309.06 was collected on account of Registration fees, etc. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 88,180.00.

One case of marriage under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 was registered.

XXXI—DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

The Department undertaken the following works during the year under report :

- (i) Survey work covering 120 villages were completed.
- (ii) Site for the scheme was selected and
- (iii) D.G.S & D. has already been contacted for supply of the Dairy equipment,

A sum of Rs. 0.25 lakh was spent during the period under report.

XXXII—VETERINARY & ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT

Four Veterinary Hospitals, 16 Veterinary Dispensaries, 20 Up-graded Dispensaries and 79 Weekly Dispensaries opened during the previous years continued functioning along with one Dispensary newly opened at Sugnoo. The Dispensaries were looked after by senior F. As. for want of V. A. S. One Touring Dispensary under the charge of one V. A. S. was functioning as feeder to the Weekly Dispensaries and to serve those places where facilities for veterinary were not available. Two veterinary check-posts were functioning one at Mao and another at Jiribam to control the spread of contagious diseases amongst exported and imported livestock.

In the Hospitals and Dispensaries 61 in patients and 67,357 out patients were treated. In addition 35,500 cattles were inoculated and the number of castration performed was 434. The Touring Dispensaries treated 2969 contagious cases and 5927 non-contagious cases. The total number of cases supplied with medicine was 47,445.

Key Village Scheme.—There were two key village schemes one at Imphal and the other at Thoubal. Under the Imphal Block, 12 Sub-Centres were functioning and another 8 Sub-Centres under the Thoubal Block. Each of the Key Village Block was kept under the supervision of one V. A. S. Under the scheme semen of pure Sindhi bulls were used for up-grading local cattle by artificial insemination method. 9 Red Sindhi bulls were purchased in addition to four Red Sindhi bulls already had. The total number of inseminations was 2978 out of which 667 cases were attended and 412 cases were found pregnant.

Cross-Breeding Scheme.—Under the scheme 5 Sub-Centres were functioning. Semen of Jersey bulls from Calcutta and Gauhati were used in the Sub-Centres. 289 inseminations were performed out of which 115 cases were attended and 79 were found pregnant.

Feeds & Fodder Scheme.—Two feeds and fodder development centres opened during the 2nd Five Year Plan continued.

Poultry Development Scheme.—One Central Poultry Farm at Imphal and 10 Extension Centres in the hills were functioning. The Poultry centre at Imphal catered the needs of the Extension centres which in turn met the demand of the surrounding areas. The foundation stock consisted of 17 cocks and 139 hens. 2101 eggs were produced out of which 1020 were sold for table purposes and 367 chicken were produced.

Piggery Development Scheme.—There were 5 pig rearing centres in the hills where exotic breed of white yorkshire pigs were reared for distribution to the villagers. The foundation stock consisted of 24 male and 120 female pigs.

Sheep Development Scheme.—The two sheep rearing farms opened during the Second Five Year Plan were continuing. The foundation stock consisted of 3 rams and 20 ewes.

Eradication of Rinderpest.—A team of 12 Field Assistants under the supervision of one V. A. S. was working in vaccinating cattle with anti-rinderpest vaccines with a view to eradicate rinderpest disease.

